The Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1877.

GOLD continues to decline as the prospects of the inauguration of HAYES increase.

TO-DAY is the eighth of January. The *Post* will resolve itself into a single-turreted monitor.

WHENEVER TILDEN thinks of CRONIN he groans in spirit and wishes the Oregon tool had gone through the Ashtabula bridge and never more been heard of. Moral: Never bite off more than you can chaw.

THE go-between for TILDEN and the Oregon Democrats was one HARRISON, the private Secretary of JEFF. DAVIS during the rebellion. It cannot, however, be denied that this was in exact accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

THIS is Saint JACKSON'S Day, when throughout the country one-horse Democratic "leaders" will dance like jumping jacks to the Hessian music furnished from TILDEN'S headquarters, while sensible people will look on and laugh at them.

IT IS a fact worth mentioning that Senator FERRY, of Michigan, is the only Senator from a Western State who has been returned while pursuing the even tenor of his way in Washington attending to his official duties, and without the necessity of his going home to engineer his canvass.

ONLY twice before has the count of the electoral vote fallen on the 14th of February. Mr. MONROE was elected in the one case, and General TAYLOR in the other. On that day, next month, the country will choose her truest lover, and every patriot is clear in his own mind how that name will be spelled.

WE see it stated in the Democratic press that JULIAN the apostate is to be one of the prominent speakers at the Democratic powwow in Indianapolis, to-day, in the hope that his words will carry weight with "his former Republican associates in Congress." When these papers next speak of JUDAS, they will probably allude to him as a "former associate of the disciples."

MILLIONS of laborers demand an adherence to the forms and the spirit of the Constitution.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Not a doubt of it. And if the editor of the *Enquirer* were to mingle with the steady working classes in his own or any other city in the North or South, he would quickly see that from the date of the inauguration of President-elect HAYES they will endure no further threats nor perplexing agitation concerning that subject.

IT seems to be a foregone conclusion that ex-Governor ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, will be elected for the long term to the United States Senate, to-day. This is how the high-minded Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of this perjured traitor and school fund thief:

He possesses the qualities which are necessary for the composition of a statesman. There is no compromise in Judge Harris. He is as firm as a rock, and will stand by the laws and the Constitution of his country.

THAT well-managed cotton factories, established where the staple is grown, will pay, is sufficiently shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the depression of trade during the past six months, all the Southern cotton mills report a fair business. The semi-annual report of the Augusta, Ga., factory shows profits for the past six months of $23,000, from which a dividend of four per cent. was declared. In view of the fact that so many Northern manufactories have either suspended operations or run on short time, this exhibit is notably suggestive.

THE Democratic press is very emphatic in regard to the popular majority of Mr. TILDEN, although the Constitution does not recognize such a thing in the election of a President. But how about the Oregon fraud? Here is a popular majority which means something, which, by the express provisions of the Constitution, is to control the choice of the electors—a majority which is clear, pronounced and undisputed, but which the Democratic managers are seeking to prevent and destroy, in order to accomplish their party objects. And yet they have the monstrous effrontery to charge frauds on the Southern returning boards!

THE New York canals do not pay. The receipts for tolls for the year ending September 30, 1876, were $1,487,332 89. The expenditures for ordinary repairs and operation were $1,149,194 61. Surplus revenue, $338,138 28. The total canal debt paying interest was, at the close of the fiscal year, $10,066,000, and the annual interest charge $603,960, so that the surplus revenue falls $265,821 75 short of meeting the interest. The safest thing for New York to do is to sell her canals to the highest bidder, and get rid of them at whatever they will fetch. The State management of them is the nucleus of corruption, and they are kept, now, solely because the Democratic party cannot get along without the corrupt party patronage they afford. The people of the State will be the gainers if they consent to have it done.

TO-DAY is Democratic Indignation Day. If those whose hopes and expectations of public place are not likely to be gratified at present choose to assemble in State and county conventions merely to give expression to their grief and disappointment at the loss they have sustained, and to condole with each other, it is their privilege to do so, and the country will not be alarmed at such peaceful assemblages. The vote, however, has been cast for President HAYES, and the fifth of March will see him properly inaugurated, after which the country will have four years of good administration and growing prosperity. The object of the meetings to-day is to scare the Republicans into a concession of their political rights. The plot will fail, however, and partisan clamor will be hushed in the majestic presence of the law of the land when the hour arrives for its manifestation.

BARNES, the contumacious Louisiana Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has the Democratic Smelling Committee of the House on the hip. Under the law of Louisiana any telegraphic operator or employee who divulges the contents of a telegram without the consent of the sender or receiver is liable to a fine of $50 for the first offense and imprisonment for the second. BARNES' counsel shows that if he obeys the committee he will disobey the law of the State in which he resides, subject himself to fine and imprisonment, and that it is not in the power of Congress to offer him immunity from the operations of the statute; and that, moreover, to subject the liberties of the citizen to the vengeance of the law in obeying a Congressional committee is clearly unconstitutional. The States rights' lawyers are said to recognize the force of this position taken by counsel, and do not see how Congress can get over it. The Democrats, after the reading of the written defense on Saturday, were glad enough to drop the matter for the present, and the answer, together with all the papers in the case, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The outcome will probably be that BARNES will be discharged, and that, in the end, the whole matter will be allowed to quietly drop out of sight.

GOLD is still lowering its head, and with a steady influx of specie to liquidate purchases for export, there is nothing now in sight to prevent its price approximating to par. It is pleasant to know that, in spite of all our political agitations, there is a steadfast reliance on the sober good sense of the people, and that neither at home nor abroad is there any general belief that our peace is to be disturbed or business suspended by the course of pending events. Foreign nations evidently do not suspect an approaching revolution. American credit was never regarded abroad as so solid as now. It is also noticeable that the calls for a reduction of circulation on the part of the banks, which have been so numerous for two years past, have suddenly come to a pause, and that in Boston, New York and other Eastern cities the banks are now sending bonds to Washington to procure more circulation. The increase during last month was more than a million, and the tendency is everywhere toward a further increase. There can be but one reading to this problem, which is, that business is returning to its accustomed channels in spite of the political situation, and that its wheels are not to be stayed by foolish threats of another Democratic war.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Governor HAYES, of Ohio, notes in his annual message the fact that the State debt has decreased from $20,000,000, in 1851, to about $6,000,000, at the present time, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses incurred during the war. During 1876 the amount of State debt paid off was nearly a million and half.

But, while the State shows this steady reduction of debt, and the indebtedness of counties, townships and school districts has been reduced over three hundred thousand dollars, cities of the first and second class and incorporated villages have increased their indebtedness more than ten millions of dollars since the close of the fiscal year 1875.

This rapid increase of municipal indebtedness, in almost every direction, is beginning to attract anxious attention, and the time is close at hand when the necessity for the application of a sharp remedy will be felt and submitted to.

Governor HAYES suggest that the same restrictions now applied by the Constitution of that State to the State debt, preventing and prohibiting its increase, shall be applied by the Legislature to all municipalities. This recommendation is good, as far as it goes; but mere legislation has heretofore proven a very frail barrier. The next Legislature may sweep it away; and nothing short of a constitutional prohibition will have any permanent effect.

The provisions in the Constitution of Pennsylvania limiting the amount of municipal indebtedness to seven per cent. of the property valuation, have resulted, so far, in partially checking the tendency of unlimited increase which existed prior to the adoption of that instrument; but the provisions themselves are lame and halt in allowing contingencies in which such debts may be increased. In the course of a few years the people of the State may derive advantage from the knowledge of the fact that they have finally reached an absolute limit to municipal indebtedness; and until that is reached it will be idle to look for a general process of reduction.

The Municipal Commission appointed in New York to devise some uniform method for the government of cities, has hit upon a radical remedy for their financial difficulties, which strikes at the very roots of municipal extravagance. That the remedy they propose will be effective, if it can be applied, there is no room for doubt; but it is extremely improbable that it will ever be adopted. The remedy they suggest is to take the debt-creating power, as well as the tax-levying and money-spending power out of the hands of councils altogether, and confer it upon a board of finance in each city, elected solely by the property-holders of such city. This would give to the men who pay the taxes of a city the power to control the expenditure of what they pay; and such men may reasonably be expected to cut off all superfluous expenses and to devise means for an early escape from the burden of their debt.

This is, it must be confessed, an extreme remedy; but we incline decidedly to the belief that it is the only one that will prove effective. It is idle to suppose that the large number of small rate-payers, who do not feel the weight of local taxation, will ever voluntarily enter upon restrictions on municipal expenditures. The work of retrenchment, if it is ever done, must be done by those who contribute the money to carry on city governments.

This plan, of course, is not to be construed as hostile to popular suffrage generally. The people would still have the right to choose their own rulers and to elect their own legislators. It is not proposed to disturb the possession of that right. But the finances of a municipal corporation are a seperate interest, and his plan proceeds upon the idea that they require a separate management. The old Colonial doctrine of "no taxation without representation," can only, it is urged, be applied in its full spirit, in city affairs at least, by confining representation, in the management of finances, to those exclusively who pay the taxes.

It is idle, however, to dwell upon a proposition that can never be carried out. The New York proposition, which emanates from Governor TILDEN'S Municipal Commission, involves within itself an amendment to the Constitution, which, after passing the Legislature, must be approved by the people. It is not to be supposed that any such plan can endure that test, as things at present stand It does not seem likely that any quantity of people will vote to disfranchise themselves; and the proposition will have to be much more fully discussed than it has been to warrant any expectation of its success with the people.

Nevertheless, this whole subject of municipal indebtedness deserves and must receive more attention than has yet been given to it. All over the country cities are rapidly drifting into bankruptcy and ruin, with nothing ahead to check their career or to stop them in time to save them. New York, with the terrible debt of $150,000,000 pressing on her, is every week adding to this burden, under a system which renders the increase imperative; and nearly every other city is suffering from the facility with which it can contract debt. Taxation is swelling into frightful proportions, and the heavily weighted taxpayer sees nothing in prospect but the calamity of municipal insolvency. To find a way out of this difficulty, and to devise some method by which the creation of more evidences of debt can be absolutely stopped, is the problem which the wise and prudent men of the day must solve. The evil is great and the remedy, whatever it may turn out to be, must of necessity be a heroic one. It will be as painful as the knife and saw in surgery or the actual cautery in the practice of medicine; but, whatever it may chance to be, it will have to be endured when it comes.

THE report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1875, just issued, contains many curious and interesting facts, including an elaborate review of the contributions made to educational progress in this country by the early colonists—the Spaniards and Portugese, the English and Churchmen at Jamestown, the English Puritans and Pilgrims in Massachusetts, the English Catholics in Maryland, the English Quakers in this State, the Dutch in New York and the Swedes on the Delaware. In 1776 there were eleven colleges that are still in existence: Harvard, founded in 1638; William and Mary, founded in 1693; Yale, in 1701; the College of New Jersey, 1746; Washington College, afterward Washington and Lee University, 1749; Columbia, 1754; Brown University, 1764; Dartmouth, 1769; Rutgers, 1770; the University of Pennsylvania, 1747, and Hampden Sidney, 1775. Of the academies existing at that time there are at present nine. The Latin Grammar School, Boston, founded 1635; the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, 1660; Germantown Academy, 1760; Durham Academy, Byfield, Mass., 1763; Columbia Grammar School, New York, 1763; University Grammar School, Providence, 1764; Rutgers College Grammar School, 1770; Charlotte Hall School, Maryland, 1794, and Kingston Academy, 1774. Before 1800 a dozen more colleges were founded that are still in existence, and also twenty-eight academies. The existence of twenty-nine libraries in 1776 has been traced, containing 3,682 volumes. The total number of teachers reported in the public schools is 249,262. But, large as this number is, it is still 100,000 short of the number required to teach the entire school population reported, allowing forty scholars on the average to the teacher. In the Southern States more men are employed than women; in the Northern Central States, more women than men. The excess of women teachers is much the greatest in New England, especially in Massachusetts, where some are already beginning to think that the interests of education have suffered by the too exclusive surrender of the work of primary instruction to one sex. In Massachusetts there are 1,169 men and 8,047 women teachers. In Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada and Texas the same salaries are paid for the same work to men and women teachers. Alluding to the increased spirit of inquiry and investigation in regard to every phase of education, and the growing desire for specific and accurate knowledge of our educational condition, the Commissioner very properly urges the importance of greater accuracy and, fullness in records of education, for want of which the lessons of ancient and mediaeval history are largely lost to mankind. The Centennial celebration however, by its influence in quickening the historic spirit, will doubtless have the effect of improving educational in common with other records.

THE cable dispatches of Saturday state that Russia is greatly exasperated at the "pusilanimity" of Germany and Austria. We are unable to see upon what grounds Russia expects Austria to support her, in the event of war, seeing that the welfare of the latter country, almost even her existence, demand another line of action. There are, however, two conflicting parties in Austria, the military party and the Hungarian party. The former is strongly in favor of Russia and her designs, but the latter, which is inflexibly opposed to the Pan-Slavic doctrine, is bitterly hostile to Russian influences. Austria can hardly permit the doctrines of the Pan-Slavists to prevail; since, if the latter were to succeed and thereby carry out the terms of the testament of PETER the Great, it would undoubtedly result in at least a partial disruption of the Austrian Empire. Bohemia, which is Slavonian, and the Southern territory occupied by the Croats and other races, would naturally gravitate to Russia, and then Austria would be bereft of all but her German territory. And even this might be taken away by the German Empire. The statement that Russia is so anxious about the protection of the Christians in Southeastern Europe is probably little more than a bit of diplomacy. The actual point in dispute is the control of the mouth of the Danube. Whatever Power possesses the territory through which the Danube runs to the sea can practically control the entire internal commerce of the central valley of Europe. If Russia should succeed in securing this, even North Germany would lie at her mercy, and for this reason not only Austria is bound to oppose her, but even the Emperor WILLIAM and his Chancellor decidedly object to the project. Austria, certainly, cannot see this done without knowing that it means disaster.

THE exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, last week, were of an aggregate value of $602,227.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"The scent of the bar'l is over them all."

The bottom has fallen out of the Oregon fraud.

This is the season of State Legislatures and trichina.

It is better to be off the old icy sidewalk before you fall on the new.

The Democratic attempt to bulldoze the spirit of Andrew Jackson, to-day, will not succeed.

Item for the P. I. column of the New York *Herald:* "A wedding oft postponed maketh the heart sick."

The probable up-shot of the Bennett-May matrimonial fiasco will be that somebody will be down shot.

Isn't it about time to enforce the city ordinances providing for the cleaning of snow from the sidewalks?

More people in Chicago than ever make their living by the pen—the pig-pen. See commercial report: "Live hogs received last year, 4,183,548."

The School Board of St. Louis report the kindergarten system a success. There are twenty-six kindergartens in existence, with a total of 1,300 pupils.

Sambard has visited upon the defenseless citizens of Pensacola the refinement of cruelty. He has gone to live among them, and they want to trade him off for the yellow fever.

The Austrian Government intends making the insurance of all railroad passengers compulsory, in order to recompense itself to some extent for past losses and avoid future ones.

An effort is making to remove the cloud of bad credit from the defaulted bonds of the Southern States. These bonds have been long enough a reproach to the country among other nations.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad lacks only thirty-five miles of being entirely graded from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. A tunnel of 2,525 yards long has just been completed through solid limestone.

The absorption of capital by the English railway system is still enormous, the total plant having risen from £530,000,000 in 1870, to £630,000,000 in 1875, an expansion at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year.

The recent high course of tides carried off all the ice from the South Boston flats, thereby clearing the harbor of all obstructions to navigation. This is in marked contrast with the condition of most other harbors along the coast and South.

The Lower branch of Congress has passed a bill allowing a pension of eight dollars a month to survivors of the Blackhawk, Seminole and Mexican wars. Persons upon whom political disabilities have been imposed for participating in the rebellion are excluded from the benefits of the bill.

Vanderbilt was buried yesterday. The three richest men in the United States—Astor, Stewart and Vanderbilt—have died within fifteen months. Their combined wealth would probably aggregate $250,000,000, or four times the amount of the public debt of the United States before the war.

The production of corn in the South last year was 10,000,000 bushels greater than in 1874. Nor was this increase at the expense of the area necessary for the production of a single pound of cotton that could be gathered, for every year more cotton matures than can be removed from the fields.

"Paleocristic" is the latest word. It was coined by Captain Nares, the English Arctic explorer, to designate the immense sea of ice discovered by him, which he claims has remained frozen for an indefinite number of ages. The word is the Greek words *palaios*—ancient, and *krusos*—icy cold, frost.

A recent contrivance for the protection of money safes is a net of telegraph wire spread all over them, in electric communication with a powerful alarm bell. Any attempt to force the safe open, to drill its sides, to cut or remove the network, or to tamper in any way with the apparatus, sounds the alarm.

A religious exchange says that the best way to avoid being burned up in a theater is to keep out of it. Doubtless; and the best way to avoid drowning is to avoid water, the best way to avert a railway accident is to decline to travel, and the best way to prevent disaster from houses falling down is to live in the open fields.

An International Geological Congress is to be held at Paris during the Exhibition of 1878, and the American Association is endeavoring to obtain a very full exhibition of geological specimens of a size convenient for examination and accompanied with sections prepared for microscopic study, catalogues, minographs and maps.

A French naval lieutenant has discovered a method of ascertaining the position of ships at sea in the night time and during prolonged bad weather. Superiority over all previous methods is claimed for it, he having succeeded in bringing a ship within two miles of a point on shore agreed upon, whereas fifteen miles is the nearest ever attained by old methods.

THE BLACK WIFE'S TESTIMONY.

Haggard and tall and black was she;
The kind of human trash
That was bred among the sugar mills
Ere freedom robbed them of "guiding wills,"
Of owner and coffle and lash.

"Dey shot him seven times," she said,
"Dat's w'ile dey was cuttin' me,
An' wid every shot he hollered 'Oh!'
As the bullet struck him; yes, sah, jes' so.
I heard but I didn't see.

"Did dey cut me? Yes, sah, I heard dat too,
But I didn't feel it den—
I told 'em the baby couldn't vote,
But all de same, sah, dey cut his throat.
Oh, dey was awful men!"

More; hideous things' she told them all
In her coarse, plantation way;
And the keen committee were not beguiled,
But they looked at one another and smiled,
The statesmen, calm and gray.

"Two sides to every case," they said;
"We must look at the deed's intent.
It may be the killing was done in joke,
Or the baby's course was one to provoke,
Or the father was insolent."

Not for a husband, black and low,
Shot down by his cabin door,
Nor a child, that bled in his mother's arms,
Nor a mother, so black, with her wretched harms,
Nor backs with a "bulldoze" sore—

Oh, not for these they came so far,
Those statesmen, foes of fraud;
And a murder here or a whipping there,
Was "an outside thing," so the vote was "fair,"
And they left that thing to God.
—*William O. Stoddard in New York Evening Post.*

PERSONAL.

There are some queer things hypothecated by needy people to raise funds, but none have exceeded in novelty that of the Brooklyn woman who is trying to raise $100 upon her baby. She wants the money to go home to Switzerland with.

There is such a thing as condensing the news too closely. We find the following in a Maine exchange: "A paper on arithmetic was read by Rev. Dr. Hill, who advocated that children under ten years of age should not be forced to do headwork; small wooden bricks, corn, beans, etc., should be used."

Among the replies to a recent advertisement of a Boston music committee for "a candidate as organist, music teacher," etc., was the following: "Gentlemen—I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

Captain Adams, the master of the British whaler Arctic, has taken home with him to Dundee an Esquimau chief named Almack, thirty-eight years old, who has for years begged to be taken to England. His object in going to Dundee is to get, during the present winter, knowledge that may be of benefit to the tribe of which he is chief.

In Halifax the other evening Theodore Tilton remarked in his lecture: "John Thomas rules the British Empire as Mrs. Grundy rules the American Republic." "How about Elizabeth?" bawled out a brute in the gallery. "Sir," responded Mr. Tilton, "don't insult the memory of that sorrowing woman." Thereupon the man was turned out.

The only American who ever received the decoration of "Knight Commander of the Bath," is Lieutenant Commander Pierson, of the Navy, who has been so rewarded by the British Government for distinguished services rendered by him in assisting a British fleet in a conflict with some Chinese pirates. Congress has allowed him to receive the order.

There lives in Iowa a certain sturdy, honest German farmer. A year ago he built a barn, and soon after had it insured for $500. A short time ago it burned up, and the expectant Teuton went to town to get the $500. He was greatly surprised that the money was not forthcoming at once—in fact, the company informed him he could accept $200 or they would build a new barn like that burned. He refused the money, and the new barn was built, and the Dutchman had to take it. Soon after a life insurance agent called on him and solicited a policy on his life, but he shook his head and said "nix." Espying his wife, a buxom, ruddy-cheeked woman, the agent suggested that he get a policy on the life of his wife. The Dutchman shook his head, and pointing to his new barn, said: "See you, over yonder I build me von barn; I comes to Des Moines, and gits me insured for life huntert tollars. Den she burns up, and I comes to town and goes mit the gompany to get mine life huntert tollars, and zey no gives me anyting. Bime by, dey coomes and builds a new barn, and makes me take um. Vel, den I gets mine frau insured. Mebbe purty soon she dies. Der gompany vill bring me one widhered old Dutch woman, and makes me take um, and I gets der tousan tollars not at all. I no gits my frau insured."

"The Murphy Movement."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"The greatest of these is charity." "Charity covereth a multitude of sins." "Charity suffereth long and is kind."—*Bible.*

It is no "battle of Blenheim" that now rages in the Smoky City, but a battle for the right against the powers of darkness.

"Feed the hungry; clothe the poor." This, Mr. Murphy, with hundreds of kind hearts and willing hands to help him, is trying to do; not as "a reward for signing the pledge," but as a *help* toward starting out upon that new and better life which, after all, is all there is worth living for.

If thousands shall come to our city on purpose to sign the pledge and get a good square meal, this only shows the "rarity of Christian charity under the sun."

We, who know nothing of the pangs of hunger and cold, nothing of the terrible temptations which, upon every hand, beset one who has once started upon the downward road, either through misfortune or temptation, know nothing *really* of the dark feelings of misanthropy and despair which at times beset him, and it is so easy for us to sit in an easy chair in our cozy sitting-room, look up wrathfully from the newspaper, devise punishment for the guilty; but does Mrs. Swisshelm ever reflect that society makes half—perhaps a greater proportion—of its criminals? We who "can take our ease in our inn" are prone to forget the poor unfortunates who have no where to lay his head. His misfortunes may be the result of his own folly; but who among us is free from folly in some form or other? The difference consists in this: one may be fortunate enough to ward off its effects in one way or another, while others may *not* be; even if they try they may fail. Failure brings discouragement. Just here temptation steps in, and being yielded to, self-respect is gone. Self-respect being once gone, it is seldom that one stops short of utter degredation. If the helping hand is extended ere this climax be reached, the soul may be saved and the life eventually become a blessing to itself and others. Withhold this helping hand, and that life may be made a burden to itself and the community. That soul—through our want of the charity which is long suffering and kind—may be lost.

"The tramp is an enemy to society." Society is an enemy to the tramp. Shall not these two become reconciled and work together for mutual good? It can be done. How? Simply and *only* by the power of God working through his own people.

Mr. Murphy is not working for the "tramps" alone, but for *all* classes of society. Bringing wanderers back to their churches; husbands and fathers, mothers and sons back into their families; and through his kindly appeals for both the spiritual and physical good of all, bringing many, very many, to work for the right, who have heretofore thrown all their influence on the other side. Many through his instrumentality will find consolation and help in religion, who heretofore have seen or heard or known nothing of the beauty of holiness.

The pressure of the times for a few years past has driven many from the path of rectitude, and made many more desperate even, who were on the wrong road already. Poverty and discouragement are sorry companions and very apt to corrupt one's morals unless he possesses a greater degree of fortitude than most men. Let us remember this and instead of retarding this good work, let us lend a helping hand. Let us give of our money, our voice and our pen, according to our several abilities. We would say to Mrs. Swisshelm that "there is plenty of work. Come over into Macedonia and help us."

Mrs. N. R. COCHRAN.

January 4th, 1877.

Philadelphia Longevity.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 2d inst. says: "The total number of deaths of octogenarians announced in the *Ledger* during 1876 was 699, there being 266 men and 433 women, the latter being more than three-fifths of the whole number. The total for 1876 is 24 greater than for 1875, and all the statistics show that the women living over 80 years not only outnumbered the men, but they also were the longest lived, there being more women than men who lived beyond 90. Of the men who died at or beyond the age of 80, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 90 years, 11; 91, 2; 92, 3; 93, 5; 94, 2; 95, 2; 96, 4; 97, 1; 98, 1; 99, 1; 100, 1; 104, 1; 107, 1; 110, 1. Of the women who died at or beyond the age of 80, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 90 years, 24; 91, 13; 92, 6; 93, 5; 94, 10; 95, 6; 96, 6; 97, 7; 98, 4; 99, 2; 100, 5."

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8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
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W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAM TEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

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ALLEGHENY.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and McCLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, who is alone authorized to collect and pay the debts of said firm. The claims and accounts due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 14 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by G. T. RAFFERTY. E. W. McCLURE.
In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned asks for his succeeding partner the continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.
E. W. McCLURE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1877.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
"WHAT WILL
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
CURE?" asks the sufferer from a multitude of diseases. We answer: It will remove from the system the active cause of most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. It won't mend a broken limb, nor close a bullet hole but it may be profitably used in stomachic diseases. It will do no one any harm and may do much good. Try it, and see if it won't suit your case.
THS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KORNBLUM,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth Avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store. MWF

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
Session reopens January 3. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English Branches. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Policy Holders in the
New York Life Insurance Company
Can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company, by sending their names, address, number of policies and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box 4475, New York City Postoffice.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, 507 Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

DRY GOODS!
1877.
Special Inducements to
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY
At WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 & 169 Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SUITINGS.
At 12½c, Plaids and Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 10c, new desirable Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Wool Repp Plaids, worth 22c.
At 12½c, Striped and Plaid Dress Goods, special bargains.

DRESS GOODS.
At 18¾c, newest colors in Alpaca Poplins.
At 20c, latest shade in double-fold Alpacas.
At 20c, Sicilian Basket Cloth Plaids.

ALPACAS, ETC.
At 13¾c, Figured Alpacas, extra bargain.
At 25 to 50c, latest novelties in Brocades and a choice assortment of various Dress Fabrics.
At 50c up, very fine line new Dress Goods.

CASHMERES.
At 18¾ and 25c, fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 30, 33, 37½ and 50c, fine Black Cashmeres, extra bargains, worth from 37½ to 62½c.
At 62½c to $3 50, extra super Black Cashmeres. These Cashmeres will be found fully one-third less than usual prices.

DRESS SILKS.
At 85, 90c and $1, heavy Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, extra heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, special bargain just opened in superior Black Dress Silks.
At 75c, choice shades in Irish Poplins.

GREAT BARGAINS.
At $1, assorted shades of Brown Silks.
At $1 12½ to $2 50, choicest shades in Colored Silks.
Special bargains in Fancy Dress Silks.
Extra good value in our Mourning Goods Department.

NOTICE—Our 'Ladies' Journal" for January is now out a bright, new cuts, latest fashions and miscellaneous reading.

HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its rates from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located on Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
COR. BROAD & CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Best location in the city; greatly enlarged and improved; fifty rooms "en suite;" Bath; hot and cold water; passenger elevator, and all modern improvements; fitted up in elegant style; first class in all its appointments.
Terms—$2 50 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms, for one day or one week.
Special rates to families and commercial men.
J. B. BUTLER WORTH,
ws Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH REYS, Proprietor.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
As we near stock taking, we offer SPECIAL BARGAINS.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
President.
Secretary.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALL GOODS
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
HOLIDAY GIFTS!
FINE PRESENTATION BOOKS,
FINE EDITIONS STANDARD AUTHORS,
BOOKS for CHILDREN,
FAMILY AND POCKET
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS
IN FINE BINDINGS.
Elegant Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Library Inkstands, Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, Fine Note Papers and Stationery, Pearl Card Cases, Pencils and Paper Knives, Japanese Goods, Fine Diaries for 1877.

Jas. B. Dodge & Bro.,
127 Fifth Avenue,
between Smithfield and Grant streets.
Open in the evening until 10 P. M.

1876 Christmas 1876
With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents.
In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.
In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.
W. W. BARKER,
125 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES ANGLIM,
PUBLISHER OF
LANMAN'S
Biographical Anna's
AND DEALER IN
RARE, OLD & CURIOUS BOOKS
F Street, near the Treasury,
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Books bought in large or small quantities.
Law Books. Early American History, Valuable Government Publications, and Standard Works on all subjects receive special attention.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDENDS APPORTIONED $3,037,870.93. RATIO EXPENSE TO INCOME $7.71 PER CENT.
C. S. DARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

LEAKY ROOFS
Made Perfectly Water Tight with one coat of Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint. 54 DIAMOND STREET.

DRY GOODS!
SATURDAY,
JANUARY 6.
Buyers of Dry Goods!
TH OF JANUARY
At WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 & 167 Fed
eral St., Allegheny.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We invite the particular attention of our friends and patrons to the following special inducements in Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.

NEW SACQUES.
At $1 50, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2 50, Ladies' extra heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.

LONG SACQUES.
At $3, Ladies' Diagonal Long Cloth Sacques.
At $4 50, Ladies' Diagonal Long Cloth Sacques, fur-trimmed.

NEW SACQUES.
At $5 and $5 50, Ladies' Matalasse extra long Cloth Sacques.
At $6, Ladies' Beaver Fur-trimmed Sacques.
At $5, Ladies' Chinchilla extra long Sacques.

FUR-TRIMMED.
At $8, Ladies' All Wool Basket Cloth Fur-trimmed Sacques.
An examination of these goods and prices will need no further comment.

NEW CLOAKS.
New Cloaks, Sacques and Wraps still arriving daily.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
We also take special pleasure in inviting attention to this department, as it is unusually full and complete in all the different varieties for Ladies, Misses and Children, and offered at extremely low prices.

nd ready for mailing—a very interesting number, containing Sample copy mailed free to any address.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN EN
FALL AND AUTUMN GOODS!
FO

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 6, 1877.

The first week of the new year has drawn to a close without any events of especial importance. The transfer of bank credits in the progress of the January settlements has been moderately active, and the report of clearings shows an increase in the five days of last week of over $745,000 over the total of the previous week. Otherwise the money market has been easy and unchanged with only moderate offerings of prime commercial paper, and an abundant surplus of funds seeking safe investments. Rates at the banks rule easy at former figures of 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper, and 6@7 on first-class collaterals. Street rates are nominal at 8@11 per cent. The volume of bank clearings, considering that there were but five business days during the week, makes a pretty good showing in comparison with the preceding and corresponding weeks of 1876. The report is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 2	$988,117 58	$417,469 59
January 3	783,501 14	147,126 02
January 4	928,367 13	199,249 17
January 5	921,937 11	131,479 87
January 6	742,613 00	138,388 97
Total	$4,160,075 96	$993,924 82
Week ending Dec. 30, '76	3,400,596 86	714,097 42
Week ending Jan. 8, '76	4,973,188 00	887,254 19

—The dividend list continues to increase rather slowly, the additions during the past two days being a 3 per cent. dividend of the Metropolitan National Bank; one of the Union National for 5 per cent.; Odd Fellows' Savings, 3 per cent.; Union Deposit and Savings, 3 per cent.; Safe Deposit Company, $1 00 per share; Citizen's Insurance Company of Allegheny, $1 00 per share; Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, $3 00 per share; Enterprise Insurance Company, $2 00 per share; German-American Insurance Company, 4 per cent.; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, $3 00 per share; National Insurance Company, $1 00 per share. During the past week fifty-one dividends have been declared by corporations of this city, there being twenty-seven bank dividends (fifteen from national banks), seventeen insurance dividends and seven from miscellaneous stock companies. The list for the close of the week is as follows:

Banks and Banking Companies.

Names.	Dividends.	When Payble
First National	2 quar.	Forthwith.
Mechanics' National	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Duquesne National	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Farmers' Deposit	4 quar.	Forthwith.
Mechanics' National	3 s. an.	Jan. 8.
M. & M. National	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Marine National	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Metropolitan National	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Merchants' National	5 s. an.	Forthwith.
Nat. Bank of Commerce	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Peoples' National	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Pittsburgh	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Tradesmen's National	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Union National	5 s. an.	Forthwith.
German National, Ally's	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
First Nat'l, Allegheny	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Artizans' Deposit	3 s. an.	Jan. 15.
American	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
City Savings	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Freehold	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Germania Savings	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Iron and Glass Dollar Savings	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Odd Fellows' Savings	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Penn Bank	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Union Deposit Savings	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Workingmen's Savings	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Girard Saving, Ally's	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
National Bank for Savings, Allegheny	4 s. an.	Forthwith.

Insurance Companies.

Allegheny	$2 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Artizans	3 per cent.	Jan. 15 h.
Birmingham	2 per sh's s. an.	Forthwith.
Citizens	2 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Citizens, Pgh	3 per share s. an.	Forthwith.
Citizens, Ally's	1 per share.	Forthwith.
City	2 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Enterprise	2 per share.	Forthwith.
Federal, Ally's	10 per share.	Forthwith.
German	4 per share.	Jan. 8th.
German Am'n	4 per cent. s. an.	Forthwith.
Merch. & M'fs	3 per share.	Forthwith.
National	1 per share.	Forthwith.
People's	3 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Pittsburgh	3 per s. an.	Forthwith.
Teutonia	3 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Union	2 per share s. an.	Forthwith.

Miscellaneous.

Safe Deposit Company—$1 per share. Forthwith.

Northern Liberties Bridge Company—$2 per share, forthwith, at German National Bank, Allegheny.

Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company—Five per cent. Forthwith.

Allegheny Bridge Company—$2 per share. Forthwith.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company—Five per cent., forthwith, at Citizens' National Bank.

Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company—$2 per share. Forthwith.

Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road—$2 50 per share, payable on January 15, at Second National Bank, Allegheny.

—In stocks and securities there is not very much news of importance. We report recent sales of Exchange National Bank shares at $60 50 (par $50) and of Ewalt street bridge shares at $40 6. We learn of a downward tendency on the Baltimore Exchange in Pittsburgh and Connellsville first mortgage 7's, sales of $12 000 having been made on that day at 102¼, as against 105 two weeks ago. The Pennsylvania Railroad securities have also fallen off considerably during the last two weeks. We give below quotations on the leading railway securities of this vicinity, as revised by the latest Eastern reports:

	Bid. Asked.	Bid. Asked.
A V R R 7's, Ewing	103¾ Erie & P 2d s	75 ....
A V R R 7's ex. '88	90 E & P 1st 7's	95 ....
A V R R inc 6's	46 E & P con. 7s	85 ....
C & P stock	50 P & C con. 6's	12 ....
C & P consol 7's	108 P & Con. 7s 86, 10's	105 ....
C & P 1st reg 6's	100 P V & W	20 ....
P R R stock	48¾ 48¾ Ry stk	100¾ 101
P R R 1st m 6's	107 Do 1st m gs 7's	105 ....
P R R gen'l 6's	105¼ Do 3d m 7's	102 ....
P R R m 6's	108¾ Do 4th m 7's	98 ....
P R R m 6's	99¾ P. F. W. & C.	90 ....
O. C. R. I. 7's	82 Do 7's	49 51
P. C. & St. L. stk	5 West Penns	80 ....
P. C. & St. L. 7's	80 87 Pgh Bonds	70 ....

*Ex-interest.

—The specie movement is at present one of the most prominent features of the financial situation. Gold declined in New York yesterday to 106¼ or within ¼ per cent. of the lowest point touched since the close of the war. In October, 1873, the stringent demand for legal tender notes sent gold down to 106¾, but with that exception the present premium is the lowest since gold got fairly started on its upward fluctuations in June, 1862. Another very noticeable feature is the fact that the specie average of the New York banks for the past week was over $3,000,000 larger than the legal tender average, having increased $5,321,100 during the week. The legal tender average has also increased a little, while the total reserve is now $18,458,100, or $3,548,575 higher than last week. The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.	Differences.
Loans	$253,328,900	$254,800 100	Inc. $1,471,500
Specie	43,049 700	38,370,800	Inc. 5,321,100
Legal tenders	15,409,100	15,508,100	Inc. 99,000
Deposits	272,461 900	270,783,600	Inc. 8,362,900
Circulation	21,736,700	21,666,800	Dec. 69,900
Total reserve	58,624,800	72,654,000	Inc. 5,029,200
Res. required	68,365,225	67,695,900	Inc. 3,429,675
Excess	14,309,575	18,458,100	Inc. 3,548,575

—According to an official statement just issued by Comptroller Knox, it appears that since the adoption of the act of June 20, 1874, the amount of national bank notes outstanding has declined from $351,800,000 to $319,500,000. Between the dates of January 14, 1875, and January 1, 1877, the legal tender notes have been reduced in volume $15,900,000; besides which there is now deposited in the Treasury $18,900,000 of legal tenders to provide for further withdrawals of bank notes. These three items amount to a contraction of $67,100,000 in the circulation of the two classes of notes between June 20, 1874, and January 1, 1877, or, as stated by the New York *Bulletin*, to about nine per cent. on the whole paper money.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The City Controller of Pittsburgh gives notice that 5 per cent. of the outstanding Fire Department loan bonds of that city will be paid if presented at the office of Townsend Whelen & Co., Philadelphia, on January 15th inst.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	48¾
Reading	....	19
Phila. & Erie & Buffalo	....	¾
Lehigh Valley	48¾	48¾
Central Transportation	40¾	41
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	80¾	81

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 106¼

TO-DAY.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Money 5@7 per cent., closing easy at 5@7. Prime mercantile paper 7@7 per cent. Custom receipts $183,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $378,000. Clearings $29,000,000. Sterling quiet at 484¼@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106¾, afterwards selling at 106¼@106¾. Rates paid for carrying ranged from 7 per cent. gold 5 per cent. currency. Silver bars 134¾ per ounce bid in greenbacks 123½ bid in gold; silver coin 123½; the London quotations is unchanged since Thursday, when it was 57½ pence per pounds.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and lower. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. State bonds quiet but steady. The stock market opened firm and afterwards declined, closing dull and lower. New York Central opened at 102½ against 102 at the close yesterday and later touched 103¾; Lake Shore rose to 57 and then fell off to 56¾; Rock Island declined from 101¾ to 101; St. Paul preferred from 54 to 53½; Hannibal and St. Joseph from 14 to 13½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 75¾ to 75, New Jersey Central from 35¾ to 35½ and Michigan Central from 48 to 47½; Western Union rose to 73 and sold off to 72¾. The widest fluctuations of the day were in Illinois Central, which dropped to 61¾, against 65 at the close yesterday. Transactions aggregated 73,000 shares, of which 17,400 were Western Union, 2,400 Northwestern, 2,700 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul, 1,700 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 10,800 Lake Shore, 6,700 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 New Jersey Central and 6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	73¾	N. J. Central	36½
Quicksilver	10¾	Rock Island	101¾
Do. preferred	20¼	St. Paul	53½
Pacific Mail	23¾	Do. preferred	53¾
Mariposa	2	Toledo & Wabash	6
Do. preferred	7½	Ft. Wayne	100¾
Adams Express	103¾	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	99¾
United States Ex	88¾	Do. preferred	109½
New York Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Erie	17¾	Del. & Lack	70¾
Do. preferred	17¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	13¾
Harlem	125½	Missouri Pacific	2
Do. preferred	130	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	47¾	Indiana Central	3
Panama	134	Terre Haute	3¾
Lake Shore	56¾	Do. preferred	15
Illinois Central	61¾	Chicago & Alton	99¾
Cleve. and Pitts	90	Do. preferred	109½
Northwestern	36¾	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Do. preferred	57¾	Del. & Lack	70¾
C., C., C. & I	38¾	Do. S. F. bonds	94¾

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865, new	109	New 4½'s	107¾
5-20's, 1865, old	110	10-40's, registered	111¾
5-20's, 1867	113	10-40's, coupons	113
5-20's, 1868	114½	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	106¾
Virginia, new	43		

LONDON, January 6, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £44,000. Consols 94½. United States bonds—5 20's 1865, 106¼; do 1867, 108¼; 10-40's, 109; new 5's, 107½. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9½; preferred 18.

PARIS, January 6.—Rentes 106 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¼.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Gold 106¾@107. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 514½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 6, 1877.

We yesterday advanced our quotations on roasted coffee and sugars, on the former 5c and on the latter 1c per ℔. To-day we advance green coffees 1c per ℔. The grocery market is reported firm and fairly active with the tendency of values upward.

It will also be noticed that we change our figures on lard and mess pork, the latter having advanced from $18 20 to $18 50@19 00 per barrel. Lard: as will be seen, has advanced from ½@¾c all round. The market is reported very firm and fairly active.

Flour and grain remain at previous quotations. Dealers seem satisfied with the situation, the only complaint being some delay to shipments. This, however, could not be avoided on account of the heavy snow westward. As the roads are now in good running order, we shall hear no more of this complaint. The stocks on hand are ample to meet all local and shipment demands.

So far as the minor articles of produce, provisions, etc., are concerned, they show no quotable change in prices, and the market on the whole may be termed quiet and dull.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.
Flour, bbls	8,370	8,072	9,252
Apples, bbls	155	106	100
Cheese, bxs	300	200	200
Corn, bus	7,225	6,425	5,091
Wheat, bus	3,960	1,120	9,944
Barley, bus	1,670	4,810	3,360
Rye, bus	2,262	1,160	1,467
Oats, bus	12,604	27,270	21,830
Butter, lbs	1,350	1,200	510
Bacon, pcgs	15,796	22,265	48,333
Bran, bus	150	250	200
Potatoes, bus	290	375	3,479
Hay, bales	905	950	1,651

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

FLOUR—As noted above, flour remains unchanged in price. The market is firm and moderately active with an upward tendency. We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 75; prime red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c less ₱ barrel; Wisconsin $6 50@7 25; Minnesota $6 50@7 25; Fancy St. Louis $9 00@9 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 50; ironsides $6 50; buckwheat flour $7 50@8 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $1 00@4 50; rye flour $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Receipts light, market firm and prices unchanged. Following are the current rates: Prime red wheat $1 40@1 43 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 43@1 46; prime white $1 50@1 56. Corn is firm on new car, owing to light receipts; prices again quoted. Old ear shelled 56@57c ₱ bushel for prime yellow and high mixed; new ear 54@56c; prime new shelled 51@55c. Oats are in good demand and firm, but the demand is moderate and business is steady at 40@41c ₱ bushel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Rye is in good supply and up to the demand, and quoted at 75@75c. Barley quiet at 56c for ordinary; 75@80 for prime; $1 00@1 10 prime fall; 60@ grades 60c; market dull; jobbing sales at the customary advance.

HAY—Receipts moderate for a load of loose hay are abundant. Baled is not offering freely. We quote from wagon at $12 00@13 00; car load No. 1 timothy $13 00@13 50; No. 2 timothy $11 00@13 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Is steady at the following rates: Bran $12 50@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; corn chop and chipped $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts light and prices firm at the following quotations: Prime $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl; common dull sale at 75c@$1 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is held at 40@45c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 28@30 ₱ ℔.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 00 for prime white navy.

BROOM CORN—Prices are unchanged with sales at the following figures: Choice hurl 6@ 6½ as to quality; brush time will work up to 5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked is fair demand at about 3 ₱ cent. off the prices given, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime butter is scarce and in good demand. We quote as follows: Choice creamery rolls 28@30c; prime to choice solid packed 16@18c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@ 26c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted at prime Ohio factory at 14 @14½c in round lots; jobbing at 14½@15c. New York Goshen 16c in round lots; 16½@16¾c by a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is sufficient and prices remain at $6 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra grades.

DRIED FRUITS—Dull and prices as previously given. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@ 5c ₱ ℔ for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 11@12c; evaporated peaches 20c.

DRIED FISH—There is a good demand for new crop at $1 5@1 75 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The asking rates from store are: Cloverseed $9 00 @9 25 ₱ bushel or 62 ℔s; timothy seed $2 00@2 15. Extra—Supply moderate, with a good demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Strictly fresh 28@29c ₱ dozen, and scarce; pickled are plenty at 22@23c, and not fancied.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower grades 40@50c.

POULTRY—Is in better supply, and prices range from 10c ₱ ℔ up to 16c, the latter rate being for extra large fat turkeys. Dressed chickens sell for 11@12c ₱ ℔. The market is reported quiet. We quote live turkeys at 75@$1 00 each; dressed 12@17c ₱ ℔. Dressed chickens 11@12c ₱ ℔; live chickens is coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 60@70c ₱ pair; dressed 10@ 13c ₱ ℔. Geese 50@60c each.

POTATOES—Prices are firm. We quote: Prime peachblows from store at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; lower grades $1 15@1 20.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 17 @19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

BACON—The receipts of bulkmeats foot up 3,062 pieces. We quote as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ ℔; short rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10@10¼c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₱ ℔ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon—In rolls easy, we quote sugar-cured at 13¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14c. Pickled pigs' feet are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Following are the revised quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ¼ bbls 12¼c; pails 13c. Refined in 50—Tierces 12¼c; ¼-bbls 13c; 25 ℔ pails 13½; 10 ℔ pails 14c; 5 do, 14½c; 3 do 15c; 2 ℔ pails 15c. Leaf lard 11¾c in tierces.

LARD OIL—Market quiet at the following quotations: Extra winter strained 65@66c ₱ gal; No. 1, 56@57c; No. 2, 49@52c.

TALLOW—We quote candlers' city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ ℔; country do 7½@8c ₱ ℔; rough 3½@6c ₱ ℔.

Groceries.

We yesterday chronicled an advance in roasted coffees and sugars. To-day we have to record an advance in green coffees of 1c ₱ ℔. The market is firm at the following quotations:

Green Coffees.	₱ ℔.	Sugars.	₱ ℔.
Fancy Rio	20½c	Standard A	12 c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard B	11½c
Prime Rio	21½c	Do. extra C	11c
Good Rio	19½c	Extra C yellow	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9¾@10¼c
Java	30½c	Franklin, B	10¾@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	12½c
Rio, in papers	20 c	Cut Loaf	13¾c
21 grades do 25	@23½c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	20 c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in papers	32 c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bulk	30½c	Confectioners' A	12½c
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O.	60@62c
Young Hyson	25@81 00	Prime	50@53c
Gunpowder	35@90	*Syrups.*	₱ gal.
Imperial	30@60	Ex. white drips	60@65c
Japan	28@60	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25@60	Lower grades	45@50c
Fancy do	1 00	*Starch.*	₱ ℔.
Souchong	28@60	Pearl	8½@9 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	9¼c
Cloves	45 c	Corn	7½@10½c
Allspice	12 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	20@31 c	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	81 15	*Rice.*	
Pepper	18 c	Choice Carl'a	6¼@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6¾c
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25	*Soda.*	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Welch do	6 75	Bi-carb, in 1-lb papers	6½c
Extra olive do	8 00	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	9 c	Star, full wt	16 c
German mottled	5 c	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ₱ box	4 20	Mould	11½c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess	$	Round herring	$6 00
Family mackerel	27 00	Extra mackerel	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	25 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	3 00
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Georges cod	
No. 2 medium	11 50	fish, ₱ ℔	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ ℔	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring, do	20

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is very quiet since the holidays, though there is a moderate demand. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $2 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins in 60 ℔ mats, $1 60; Malaga grapes, new, 10c ₱ ℔; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ ℔. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 35c; do Jordan 35c, do livia 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Mocaroni 11@13c. Tapioca, pearl, 7c; sago do 7c. Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $4 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note in prices. The market cannot be called active, still there is a moderate trade doing. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 25; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 05; pickles, bulk, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

January 6.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts crude rail bbls.	Exp'ts Penn'a R. R. bbls.	Exp'ts Al. Val. R. R. bbls.
Monday, January 1	4,098	.....	1,191
Tuesday, January 2	3,170	.....	11,159
Wednesday, January 3	6,354	.....	2,423
Thursday, January 4	3,453	.....	2,957
Friday, January 5	2,000	.....	1,000
Saturday, January 6	3,749	.....	1,439
Total for week	21,804	.....	19,760
To January 6, 1877	.....	.....	.....
Same time 1876	2,800	.....	604
Same time 1875	12,179	.....	5,375
Same time 1874	20,423	1,220	3,504
Same time 1873	35,347	1,691	14,068
Same time 1872	39,454	3,425	21,097
Same time 1871	19,498	4,315	2,997
Same time 1870	34,068	317	7,555
Same time 1869	34,407	1,220	9,114

BUSINESS—The first week in January, 1877, will be noted as one of dullness and inactivity, with a decline in prices. The European news being unfavorable, caused a steady decline in the East and throughout the oil regions, the week's decline in the Eastern New York oil refined and about the same proportion in the raw material. The week's sales have been restricted to the wants of consumer, as speculators and dealers generally have held off until they could hear of an improved market abroad. In regard to our own market, there were not sufficient sales made to establish a market.

The following are the sales and quotations of crude in the oil regions for the past week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	50,000	Thursday	90,000
Tuesday	36,000	Friday	40,000
Wednesday	34,000	Saturday	40,000
Total for the week			245,000
Last week			258,000
Decrease			13,000

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	15,215	21,084

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to

	Barrels.
January 6, 1877	21,084
Same time 1876	2,800
Same time 1875	12,179
Same time 1874	20,423
Same time 1873	35,347
Same time 1872	39,454
Same time 1871	19,498
Same time 1870	34,068
Same time 1869	34,407
Same time 1868	80,469
Same time 1867	16,168
Same time 1866	42,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil from the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
A. V. R. R., barrels	26,996	19,760

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past five years, from January 1 to January 6:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
P. R. R.	1,691	1,220	.....	.....	.....
A. V. R. R.	14,068	3,504	3,323	644	19,760
Total	15,759	4,724	3,323	644	19,760

SATURDAY.

We have to report a continued dull market prices ruling in favor of buyers, who apparently and not inclined to operate. Refined is this market has declined fully 1c per gallon, without finding buyers. The only sales made were small lots for home consumption. The year just closed was a healthy one for refiners and producers, business generally being favorable as high prices were the rule not the exception. The following are the comparison prices for the past two years:

	1876	1877
Crude at Parkers	.....	$1 47½
Refined at Pittsburgh	17½@18½c	16½c

The petroleum oil market at Parkers opened this morning strong at the advanced rates of last evening. Hunting sold $1 47½ at once, but under some excitement a further advance to $1 55 took place, then a reaction set in under a pressure of sales and fell to the close to $1 47½; during the afternoon a quieter tone prevailed and it is steady at $1 47½ bid, $1 48½ asked. Shipment neglected; offers to sell outside lines at $1 45. No quotations for Union. Shipments from the lower district Friday, 26,909 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 6.—The market says of yesterday's market: The opening sale was certificates dated Saturday at $1 46½. From this there was a gradual decline in the day with a fair amount of business at intermediate figures, when the spot market was at $1 44½; buyer the month sold at $1 50; $1 48¾ was bid for buyer sixty days', without sales; buyer January sold at $1 48½, and was bid for buyer the month, and $1 43¾ for buyer sixty days. In the evening there was more talk than business; the first sales of spot were at $1 46¾, from which there was a gradual appreciation and $1 48¾ was bid, after which the market closed firm. Sales and resales 59,000 barrels.

New York, January 6, closing 5.—Crude is a trifle lower, but refined is without change; the important demand is in abeyance. We quote New York delivery: Crude in bulk 10½c; in barrels 18c; city naptha 15c in shipping order; refined in barrels 27c for spot cases 32@33c; in Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 27c.

PARKERS, January 6.—Market unsettled; United $3 51¾; shipment $3 67¾.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—Market opened firmer at $3 65 for Upper Pool.

OIL CITY, January 6.—Market firm; $1 48¾ bid for United; immediate delivery $1 46¾ bid.

ROUSEVILLE, January 6.—Market quiet; nothing doing; cannot quote.

TIDIOUTE, January 6.—Market quiet; held at $5 70.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Market dull and weak; standard white 27c; crude 18c; cases 31 @32c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 6.—Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 12½c; refined 27c; cases 32@33c; city tax 1½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Petroleum inactive; crude in barrels 18c; refined 27c; cases 33c.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Petroleum quiet; crude 19@19½c; refined, nominal.

CLEVELAND, January 6.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c; lower grades, 25c. Refined petroleum 10 @10¾c; spirits do 13@13½c.

ANTWERP, January 6.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	2,68
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	1,24

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon; high wines at $1 12 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra grades 36c; do drab or brown hemp, 34c; Union bags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel 28c.

BAGGING POWDER—Quoted as follows: 6 cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 cans $20 00; 10 ℔ boxes 400 ₱ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—We reported recently that manufacturers had, since the first rise, been losing on this article and that an advance of 3c ₱ foot in all sizes up to sixteen inches might be expected. The advance has occurred, having gone into operation on the 15th inst. We quote the list of prices as follows:

Per foot.		Per foot.	
1 inch wide	$ 9	5 inches wide	$ 57
1¼ inch wide	15	5½ inches wide	63
1½ inches wide	21	6 inches wide	69
2 inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
2½ inches wide	27	8 inches wide	93
3 inches wide	33	9 inches wide	1 05
3½ inches wide	39	10 inches wide	1 17
4 inches wide	45	12 inches wide	1 41
4½ inches wide	51	14 inches wide	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00
Whisks, 5, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 00

HIDES AND LEATHER—We give the following as the ruling quotations:

Leather		
Oak sole, country ₱ ℔	$	30@ 31
Oak sole, city		30@ 33
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy		29@ 32
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid		29@ 31
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy		29@ 31
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid		28@ 31
Red sole, good damaged		26@ 28
Oak, rough		24@ 27
Harness, city oak		34@ 37
Harness, country		24@ 26
Harness, No. 2 and common		20@ 22
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot		19@ 21
Fair skirting ₱ ℔		37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$4	00@6 00
Belt leather ₱ ℔		39@ 41
Finished calf		90@$1 20
Finished upper, ₱ foot		16@ 20
Finished kips ₱ ℔		56@ 90
Hides.		
Green salted cows	8	@8½
Green salted steers	8	@8½
Green salted steers, heavy	9	@9½
Green salted calf	12	@13
Green butcher cows		5¼
Green butcher steers, light		6

CITY MATTERS.

Five seventy five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to newcomers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. S.G. SERV., ROOM 24, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 7, 1877.

Time	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Miles P hour	Veath
7 A. M.	29.48	34	93	N.W.	4	..snow
2 P. M.	29.05	39	60	W.	10	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.76	37	80	S.W.	1	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.06 Highest thermom... 39
Mean thermom.... 36 Lowest thermom.... 31
Rain fall..... 0.18*

*Rain and melted snow.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1877, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 22; wind N.; light snow.
Cincinnati—Ther. 35; wind N. W.; light snow.
Davenport, Iowa—Ther. 3; wind N. W.; clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 18; fair.
Indianapolis—Ther. 19; wind N. W.; light snow.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 5; wind N. W.; clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 6; wind N.; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 35; wind N. W.; light snow.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 41; light rain.
Nashville—Ther. 44; wind S. W.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 2; wind S. W.; clear.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 37; wind S.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 41; wind E.; cloudy.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 37; wind N. W.; cloudy.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 59; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 50; wind N.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 24; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 56; wind S.; cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 18; wind N. W.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 48; wind S.; cloudy.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 16; wind N.; light snow.

The Best Thing

To do with a cold or bad cough, is to get rid of it, for which purpose use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, for nearly half a century a popular Lung remedy. MWS&F

Personal.

Percival F. Smith, Esq., of the local staff of the Evening *Telegraph* since its establishment has retired from that journal. He has the best wishes of the reportorial fraternity and many friends for prosperity in whatever business he may embark.

The Cathedral Band.

At a meeting of the Cathedral Band, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Michael Breen, President; Thomas J. Archey, Vice President; Frank M. Laughlin, Secretary; John M. Clunskey, Treasurer; John W. Dugan, Business Manager.

Religious Revival.

Mr. Francis Murphy's temperance movement is likely to cause a religious revival in our midst. Yesterday twenty-six persons joined the Fifth avenue M. P. church, a number of them men who had been drinkers and were induced to sign Mr. Murphy's pledge. At the Smithfield M. E. church there were a number of accessions.

Coal Miner Killed.

August Schilling, a miner, aged thirty-five years, was found dead on Saturday morning in his room in the Cliff mines, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, near Coal Bluff, and five miles above Elizabeth. Friday evening he put in two blasts over head, and between five and six o'clock next morning went to the pit to load up his coal. Not making his appearance with his car, fellow workmen entered Schilling's room and found him dead and almost buried beneath lumps of coal that had fallen from the roof of the room. Squire Free held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated. Deceased leaves a wife and two children, who live in McKeesport, although it is said that Schilling and his wife have for some time been separated.

Alleged Embezzlement.

Charles Klopfer, a merchant tailor doing business on Ohio street, Allegheny, made an information before Alderman Smith, on Saturday, charging Henry Orth, a traveling salesman in his employ, with the embezzlement of one hundred dollars. The defendant alleges that the accused obtained goods from him of the value named on the list of November, and started out into an adjoining county to dispose of the merchandise. Since that time he has made no return of goods or money, nor has he visited the store of his employer. It will recollected that Orth alleged that he was robbed of a quantity of goods belonging to Mr. Klopfer out in Westmoreland county in October last, and the articles in question were obtained afterward. A warrant was issued.

Allegheny Milk.

Milk Inspector Drexler, of Allegheny, states that the city derives its supply of milk from three sources, aggregating 450 gallons per day at present. Of this 300 gallons come by the Fort Wayne, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the West Penn roads, seventy-five gallons from the stables in city limits, and about an equal quantity or a little less from dairies in the country. City stables, of which there are 100, supply the worst milk, according to the tests of the Inspector, as the cows are generally confined to their stalls and need more exercise. On this point the Inspector states he will exercise authority and oblige cow owners to exercise the animals to some extent daily. The city stables contain from two to ten cows each, the country stables from seventeen to thirty-six. Each proprietor of a dairy registers his name, address, &c., with the Inspector, and thus a clue can always be had in case of impure milk being sold.

The Fire Marshalship.

There is likely to be a lively competition for the position of County Fire Marshal, made vacant by the death of the late Mr. John B. Livingston. Numerous persons are talked of as aspirants but, as yet, of course, no applications have been made. The position is one of appointment by the court, and is made on the recommendation of the Board of Underwriters, who fix the salary and pay the officer. It is said that no appointment will be asked by the Underwriters until the close of the fiscal year, April next. Meantime the Assistant Marshal, Mr. John B. McFadden, will perform the duties. The salary of the Marshal is now $2,500, but the amount is at the pleasure of the Underwriters. When Mr. Livingston took hold it was much less, but his excellent business qualifications and fitness for the position, brought him increased compensation.

Fund for Children of P. P. Bliss.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Moody, by telegraph, requested the Sunday schools of the country to take a collection on Sunday, January 14, to provide a fund for the education and support of the two orphan children of the late P. P. Bliss, the evangelist. At a meeting of the Sunday school superintendents of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, held Saturday noon, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, this recommendation of Mr. Moody's was indorsed and the Sunday schools of these cities requested to take a collection on the day appointed, and H. K. Porter, Esq., No. 5 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, was requested to act as custodian of the amounts contributed here, receiving and forwarding them to Chicago.

Persons desiring to do so can send their contributions directly to Henry Field, of Field, Tuttey & Tuttey, Chicago, Ills., who is treasurer of the general fund. Mr. Bliss' children are left entirely unprovided for, as none of the profits from the sale of Mr. Bliss' "Gospel Hymns" would be received by him.

The Prison Board.

At the regular meeting of the county Prison Board on Saturday, the Secretary read a report on the condition of the liquor license fund for 1876, showing a balance on hand January 1, 1877, of $171,615 26, of which amount $115,192 50, is held out of control of the board by pending litigation with the State. On motion of Judge Kirkpatrick, Judge Ewing was requested to write a letter to the County Solicitor, requesting his prompt attention to the settlement of this claim.

The contract for supplying the County Prison with meat and bread for six months, commencing on the 15th instant, was awarded to Phillip Steinmiller and John Slagle, respectively, at 3 74-100 cents per pound and three and three-eighths cents per pound.

Judge Collier, Commissioner Irwin and Sheriff Fife were appointed on the Quarterly Committee for the ensuing year.

A. W. Smith, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Warden of the County Jail; Dr. W. H. McKelvey, Jail Physician, and John Semple, Watchman of the Jail.

Judge Sterrett was re-elected President of the Board, and Henry Warner, Esq., Secretary.

A New Book on the Centennial.

The Messrs. Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, have just issued a very interesting volume entitled "The Centennial Exposition Described and Illustrated." It includes a history of the Centennial from its inception to the close; a description of the various buildings, with their principal displays; memorial parades and displays; awards to exhibitors, and numerous other subjects, showing the character and magnitude of the New World's Fair, the whole being profusely illustrated. The author, Mr. J. S. Ingram, has prepared the materials with great care, his official sources, and "aims to tell the story of the grandest World's Fair that has ever been held, in a clear and simple manner, and to give a complete record of the many memorable events that are crowded into the six months closing November 10th, 1876." The publisher delayed publication so that the history should include a suitable description of the closing ceremonies, and in this respect the work is complete and satisfactory. We observe that several pages are devoted to "Pittsburgh's Day" at the Centennial, and no important event seems to have been overlooked. The type is large and clear, and there are nearly eight hundred pages and about two hundred illustrations in the work. Mr. H. R. Bryant is the agent for Pittsburgh, and he will call upon our citizens and afford them an opportunity to examine and purchase the book. He is stopping at 344 Liberty street.

THE PENN AV. NUE ACT.

What Has the Supreme Court Decided?

Members of the bar seem to differ widely in their views as to what the Supreme Court really decided in the Seeley case; and when those whose business it is to know the force and effect of legal decisions, are so much at variance in their published statements concerning this decision, it is not surprising that laymen should be puzzled over it. A careful reading of the opinion of the Chief Justice, however, will disclose that the points decided are confined to very narrow limits. It does not decide the Penn Avenue act unconstitutional, so as to cut it up root and branch. The law is spoken of as "peculiar, and in some respects extraordinary," but the Court admits "that it is, perhaps, not beyond the power of the Legislature to authorize the work to be done by such a commission," etc. Having previously declared that the principal of assessing the cost of street improvements by the frontage rule, when applied in built up portions of a city, was too well settled to be disturbed, the Court goes on to say that it is a substitute for the older method of determining benefits by an actual view under oath, and can only be justly applied where the density of population makes it a reasonably certain mode of arriving at a true result. "To apply it to the country and to farm lands," says the Chief Justice, "would lead to such inequality and injustice as to deprive it of all soundness as a rule, or as a substitute for a fair and impartial valuation of benefits in pursuance of law." In other words, so far as rural or country property is concerned, the frontage rule is not a reasonable but an arbitrary mode of assessing benefits. As applied to Penn avenue, where town and country are so discordantly connected, it is declared to be so rankly unjust as not to be a proper or lawful mode of taxation, and "therefore void as against the right of property as protected by the Bill of Rights." So far, the objections are exclusively confined to the mode of assessment; and, had the act provided for the ascertainment of benefits by a board of viewers, all its other features would have stood the judicial test. The appointment of a commission by a majority of property holders in interest; the issuing of bonds; the payment of the assessments in ten annual instalments with interest, and other features of the act remain undisturbed. The court simply declare that the Legislature, in authorizing the frontage mode to be applied to rural property, impinged on the Constitution.

It becomes an important question, then, whether the Legislature cannot correct this error, and apply a just mode of assessment to the various streets improved under the Penn avenue act. That this can be done seems a reasonable conclusion, and it is a view which is entertained by several members of the bar. Similar legislation was had repeatedly, to relieve school districts from the tangles into which they drifted in raising money to pay bounties to soldiers, and there is nothing in the new Constitution, it is said, to prevent the passage of a curative act, since laws passed for cities of a class are held to be general and not special. It would not only be a great hardship, but an act of gross injustice to saddle the five and a half millions of bonds issued for improvements in the East End upon the whole city. To do so would be neither justice nor equity. We are aware that the Chief Justice, in his opinion, speaks of Penn avenue as "a grand thoroughfare, designed for the use of the people of the city proper," and that this "very public character for general use should protect the owners along the route from special taxation;" but it must be borne in mind that there are thirty-two streets improved under the act, and that the great majority of them can in no sense be claimed as thoroughfares for general public use. In assessing the benefits, if a corrective law be passed, the viewers will doubtless have the power to say how much, if any, of the cost of these several avenues should be paid by the city at large, how much by the owners of property abutting, and how much by those who, although not directly on the line of improvement, have property near enough to be benefited. This question of procuring proper legislation seems to be the only way out of the difficulty, and it should receive the prompt and earnest consideration of the City Councils. In dealing with this matter no attempt should be made by one class of property holders to throw unjust burdens upon another, but all should act fairly and honorably, and for the best interests of the whole city.

TRUST COMPANY SETTLEMENT.

Checks for $165,000 Handed Over to the City—The Bankruptcy Proceedings Ended.

With the exception of $75,000, balance due the city, and for the payment of which within six months, security has been given the unfortunate stockholders of the defunct Nation Trust Company have been settled with all creditors of that concern. Within the last two days the committee of the stockholders and their attorneys have been laboring continually and succeeded in paying off all of the remaining private creditors whose aggregate claim amounted to $65,000, and also the $165,000 due the city to day under the compromise. The comparatively few stockholders who bore the brunt of this enormous debt from which they suffered innocently, must feel an immeasurable relief, yet none of us may realize the difficulties that have beset them and the mental strain that has been upon them.

The money with which to pay the amounts stated had been ready for several days, but it was not until Saturday evening that the necessary papers would be prepared and examined by the several attorneys in the matter, while as part of the compromise it was necessary to procure through the United States District Court a discontinuance of the bankruptcy proceedings. The papers having all been got ready, the checks were handed over to the city attorney. They were in denominations as follows, Messrs John Herron, Joseph Spencer and James McKay being among the heaviest contributors: $6,000, $2,000, $2,000, $10,000, $2,000, $23,000, $14,000, $3,754, $2,000, $4,500, $1,000, $3,360, $2,520, $2,000, $8,943 70, $2,650, $5,200, $20,000, $16,000, $5,000, $5,000, $2,000, $8,000, $5,982 30. Total, $165,000.

It then remained to procure an order from Judge Ketchum, of the United States District Court, discontinuing the proceedings in bankruptcy. Accordingly the Judge, who is very ill, and confined to his room at the hotel, was visited, and Mr. L. M. Morris presented a petition representing that the city had been paid $165,000, leaving $75,000 yet due, to secure which the city had agreed to take certain securities, placed in the hands of the trustees, and praying that proceedings in bankruptcy might be discontinued.

After reading the petition Judge Ketchum, with the consent of the City Attorney, made the necessary order, and proceedings were discontinued as required.

Messrs. Sol. Schoyer and Geo. Shiras, attorneys for the stockholders, may well be congratulated on the consummation of the end of this most troublesome work.

THE POROUS EVAPORATOR.

A Simple, Efficacious and Reliable Means of Supplying Moisture to Heated Rooms—One of the Best Inventions of the Age.

Dr. Colburn's Porous Evaporator, for supplying moisture to heated rooms, has been recently introduced in this city, and all who have given it a trial testify to their high appreciation of its value as a means of producing a pure, healthy moisture in heated rooms, so essential to health and comfort. The apparatus is constructed of porous material, which permits the water to percolate through it to the outer surface, thus bringing it in direct contact with the heat, by which it is at once evaporated into the room, producing a pure atmosphere which it is impossible to obtain through any other artificial process. The Evaporator is easily applied to registers, stoves and hot-air flues, and is so simple in its construction that it can be regulated without any trouble whatever. It is very ornamental withal. The principle upon which it is based is simple enough, and is thus briefly described in a highly commendatory report of the Sanitary Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Health: "The water passes through the porous earthenware to its outer surface, from which it is absorbed by the dry heated air from the flue, imparting to it an agreeable moisture, and rendering the air of the room soft and pleasant. The hotter and dryer the air, the more rapid, of course, will be the evaporation from the surface of the cylinder."

Although it has only been in use in this city since November last, the Evaporator is commended by many of the leading banks and business houses of the city. It was introduced some weeks ago in the COMMERCIAL editorial and counting rooms, and the writer of this article, as well as all others connected with this journal, is willing to add his testimony to the already large volume as to the efficiency of the Porous Evaporator. Messrs. Da Arnit & Tweed, No. 89 Wood street, are the sole proprietors for Allegheny county.

United Workmen.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will assemble in this city to-morrow. On Wednesday evening next Union Lodge No. 86 will give an entertainment in their lodge room, Grand Army Hall, Fourth avenue, consisting of a concert, vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Professor Bissell, and a lecture by J. M. Caldwell, Esq., on "The Work and Wages of the Workman." The entertainment will be free, and the public as well as the representatives of the Grand lodge are invited.

As previously announced, a reception will take place on Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall, when a grand ball and banquet will be given. The session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Schiller Hall, corner of Liberty street and Fourth avenue.

FREE of charge. Your druggist will refund your money, if Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not give you satisfaction and cure your cough.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Meeting at Library Hall—The House Filled to Overflowing—Interesting Proceedings.

Library Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last evening, and a handsome sum was realized to aid the temperance movement.

Mr. Murphy thanked God that so large an audience was permitted to meet again. It had been a blessed day to him. It had been an eventful week to all of those who are engaged in the work.

Colonel Realf was first introduced and entered into a defense of the movement now in progress in favor of temperance. He referred to the work already done and said that while it may be deficient in some things it had worked a wonderful good and had brought to its support the ministers of the Gospel and many of the best people of the two cities.

George H. Woods thought if we looked at this temperance movement as we do on a game of chance we made a mistake. If we strive to live soberly we can have success.

George Hall said it was five weeks since he signed the pledge, and he had not violated it in the smallest degree since. He had more friends to day than he ever had in all his life. He had connected himself with the church to-day and hoped that he would not only live and die a sober man but a true Christian man. [Applause.]

Chancellor Wood said that he was requested to announce that on Tuesday evening next a series of temperance meetings would be begun in the Wylie street Presbyterian church, Eleventh ward. Who could have predicted the magnitude of this work six weeks ago? The work is increasing in every direction. A business man had remarked to him last week that they could afford to carry their work on even from a business point of view in so far as money was required to conduct it. Mr. Woods gave a detailed account of the purposes of the Young Men's Temperance Union.

Mr. William Hill thought all persons should sign the pledge. He was only on probation, did not know how soon he would fall, but thought he never would.

Frank Burns had signed the pledge five weeks ago and had kept it. Whatever wrong he had done to anyone he repented of it and hoped for forgiveness.

Captain Barbour had every reason to be thankful to God that he had signed the pledge; he believed that it was the Holy Spirit directed him.

Joseph R. Hunter and a number of other speakers addressed the meeting and the exercises throughout were of much interest to the large audience assembled.

The singing under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln was admirably rendered and elicited marked approbation.

The noonday prayer meeting on last Saturday was held in the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal church. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the meeting was one of much interest throughout.

One of the speakers on this occasion made allusion to Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm's article published in the COMMERCIAL of last Thursday, that he was interrupted by Mr. Murphy, who said: "I wish to speak a few words about this Mrs. Swisshelm. May the Lord bless her! She has eyes and she cannot see, she has ears and she cannot hear, and I fear she has no heart for humanity. We are not perfect and I fear our sister is not perfect; but say no evil of her; let her go on; there is room enough in the air for all she says."

The meeting for railroad men which was held in the Fifth avenue church yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, was very largely attended. Mr. Murphy conducted the exercises, and a number of prominent railroad men addressed the meeting. Sixty-eight signatures were obtained to the pledge.

A meeting was also held in the Emery M. E. church, East Liberty, on Wednesday afternoon under the direction of James Hubley. One hundred and sixteen signatures were obtained to the pledge.

Major Gen. Hamilton and W. H. Riddle, cashier of the Penn Bank, were among the signers of the pledge last evening.

THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.

Communication Covering Several Points of Opposition to the Annex Scheme—Practical Suggestions on the Subject.

A well known manufacturer and citizen of Allegheny writes: I see that a committee from the old Penitentiary has impressed the Board of Charities with the propriety of securing the property of the old Reform School for an Annex, and that a bill is to be prepared for presentation to the Legislature that said property may be secured. Now, a moment's thought will satisfy any one that no such thing should be done. There are several reasons—plain, practical ones—why that scheme should not be accepted. First, it is a waste of good money to perpetuate the old penitentiary. Second, the annex would be very costly. And when completed would be but an old-style prison in a very objectionable locality. There is no place in the county which would be more unfavorable to health and unsuitable in many other respects than this. Third, the scheme has been devised for the purpose of keeping the present penitentiary where it is. If a change is made, no effort can ever remove the present prison. It stands on ground given to the city by Penn for a common ground; it was wrong to put the building in the first place, and now, with the surrounding country beautifully improved, it is a greater wrong to keep it there. Beside this, it has proved a nuisance of the most offensive locality through a sewerage which has interfered with the regular system adopted in Allegheny and has diffused penetrating gases undoubted ly dangerous to health. Should the Annex be made there would be two prisons under practically different management, which could not fail to prove detrimental to the system adopted for dealing with criminals. These objections might be enlarged upon, but they are sufficient for the present. It is plain that instead of having two prisons, as proposed, genuine economy, public benefit and practical usefulness say, buy ground outside the city (say on the line of the West Penn road, where the admirably managed Workhouse is located,) build a modern Penitentiary let the cost be what it may, and within fifteen years the whole cost of the ground and building will be restored to the State, just from the savings gained over the old Penitentiary, to say nothing of the proposed waste in the Annex. ALLEGHENY.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, one of the leading comedians of the American stage, will begin an engagement at the Opera House, opening with "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," a play abounding in good points. It has been played here to very large audiences, and was always received with the greatest favor. It is a far better work than either the "Mighty Dollar" or "Mulberry Sellers," and Mr. Chanfrau's acting is pronounced to be of the highest order in "Solon Shingle" or Raymond in "Sellers." The piece will be elegantly mounted.

Library Hall.

The Merry Bishops will make their first appearance in this city this evening, at Library Hall, in an extravaganza called "Splinters." In it will be introduced choice songs by the Misses Yeamans, Frank Swift's skating act, ventriloquial sketches by C. W. Brewster, character changes by Miss Francis Bishop, a sketch called the "Incomprehensible Trio," by W. H. Hill, Bird and Riddle, and the farce will play within the play, called "The Funny Old Fairy." There is no end to the fun in the performance, according to reports from places where the Bishops have appeared.

Military Matters.

Authority has been received for the election of officers for the company recruited by James L. Graham and others of Temperanceville, to be known as Company G, Fourteenth Regiment.

Upon the resignation of Colonel Negley as commander of the Nineteenth Regiment, the Adjutant General received the authority that had been given for the election of a successor to that rank, the number of companies in the battalion not justifying a full complement of field officers. Recently two new companies have been added, giving it the same number as the Eighteenth Regiment, and causing General Latta to order a new election for colonel.

Captain James Large, of the Jefferson Cavalry, having tendered his resignation and turned over all State property to First Lieutenant Henry Large, has been honorably discharged from the State service. First Lieutenant Henry Large has been directed to assemble the electors of the Jefferson Cavalry for the purpose of electing a captain to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of Captain Large.

The annual meeting of the Duquesne Greys will take place this evening at 7:30 P. M. The attendance of every member is requested, especially members of Company F, as business of importance in relation to their company will be brought before the meeting.

Company F, Captain W. F. Aull, will assemble at the Armory in East Liberty, in full dress uniform for instruction, on Monday evening, January 15, 1877, at 7:30 o'clock.

Birth of Quadruplets.

Mrs. McDonald, a resident of Wilkinsburg, on Thursday last gave birth to quadruplets. The father is a coal miner and the mother about twenty-four years of age. One of the children lived only fifteen minutes, two died three hours after birth, and the last lived until early Saturday morning, when it died also. All four were perfectly formed and almost as large, it is said, as ordinary infants at birth.

Dr. Stotler attends the mother and she is doing well.

Mrs. Swisshelm.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see Mrs. Swisshelm has rejoined to my strictures on her first article on the great temperance movement under the lead of Mr. Francis Murphy. The rejoiner calls for no further remarks from me. It is its own best commentary. Furthermore, I am not inclined to follow up the controversy, lest I might be the means of adding one more to the population of Dixmont on the feminine side. J. C.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

A Bank Cashier Held for Trial in the Criminal Court.

Before Alderman Milliken, on Saturday, a hearing took place in the case of M. Hanrahan, cashier of the Bank of Industry, on the charge of perjury, sworn to by Thomas Berry, who alleged "that the defendant did, in answer to certain interrogatories filed in an execution attachment attaching certain moneys in his hands as cashier of said bank, at the suit of T. Melton vs. Kelly & Berry, file his answer thereto under oath, which said oath was duly administered by B. F. Kennedy, protho notary of the Courts of Common Pleas, wherein he as the garnishee falsely swore that 'there was nothing due to his credit'—meaning the credit of T. Berry—when the attachment was served, when in truth and fact there was a balance in his hands as cashier of said bank of of not less than $900, whereby in said answer so filed, said defendant did commit willful and corrupt perjury."

The hearing resulted in the holding of the accused in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge at the March term of the Criminal Court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

George W. Sweatland, bankrupt, Tioga county. Order made for final hearing before Register Smith on the 10th prox.

Martin V. Campbell, bankrupt, Tioga county. Similar order as in above case.

Joseph B. Lawson, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made authorizing Register Harper to ascertain and liquidate the lien upon the fund in the hands of the assignee.

Seth Watkins, bankrupt, Tioga county. Order made for final hearing before Register Smith on the 10th prox.

Bethold Tiegel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for a hearing before Register Harper on the 22d inst., on a proposition for composition.

The Nation Trust Company, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of L. M. Morris, an order was made to strike off certain names of creditors, filed in composition, without prejudice to rights of said creditors to bring suit against said company for recovery of their claims.

William Mason, of Butler county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Voluntary assignment of Nelson N. Booth, John Beecher and Lemuel Spahr appointed appraisers.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* John Moore, Rule to show cause why defendant should not be discharged from Dixmont.

Voluntary assignment of Adam Rineman. Sale confirmed nisi.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Flannigan vs. Bailey; Jennings vs. Nellis; Bricker vs. city of Pittsburgh; McClarran vs. Kerr; White vs. Nauman; Nauman vs. Beilstein; Bussarg vs. Nebren; last Thursday, that he was interrupted by Mr. Murphy, who said: "I wish to speak a few words about this Mrs. Swisshelm. May the Lord bless her! She has eyes and she cannot see, she has ears and she cannot hear, and I fear she has no heart for humanity. We are not perfect and I fear our sister is not perfect; but say no evil of her; let her go on; there is room enough in the air for all she says."

Walker vs. Strong; Wiley vs. Coale; Hamilton vs. Silvey; Buchlong vs. Douglass; Kelly vs. Barr; Large Bros. vs. Holmes Sewing Machine Company, *et al.*; Fergus vs. Chalfant; Thompson & Co. vs. Saltzman.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

A motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial on the part of the defendant in the case of David Davis vs. E. Huckestein.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Samuel Craig to Robert Craig, on motion of J. M. Caldwell, the Court appointed W. T. Gist and G. A. Lunkard appraisers.

Dorothea Banford vs. John Banford. Thomas Herriott appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Alex. J. Barton *et al.* vs. William H. Mechling *et al.* W. D. Porter, Esq., appointed master to take testimony.

Harriet Ann Tarr *et al.* vs. John McCloskey, owner. Verdict for plaintiffs, $3,500. Motions and reasons for a new trial on part of defendant.

Voluntary assignment of John J. Roemer to Magnus Pflaum. H. W. Strickler and R. A. Wilson appointed appraisers.

Maria L. Couen, by her next friend, vs. N. B. Couch. W. H. McClung, Esq., appointed examiner.

A new trial was allowed in the following cases: A. Weidman vs. Lyons & Buncum; Theresa Kirchbaum vs. Fowler *et al.* In the following cases the motion for a new trial was overruled: Philip Kercher vs. Joseph Rose, E. and W. M. Faber for use vs. H. Brown.

An order was made discharging Samuel McSherry from jail under the insolvent laws.

In the divorce case of Sarah Ann Clark, by her next friend, vs. William Henry Clark, J. M. Caldwell, Esq., was appointed to take testimony and report the same to court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Stratton vs. Harley; City of Pittsburgh vs. McAboy; same vs. Waltz; same vs. Fritzman; same vs. Weaver; same vs. Hasley; same vs. Morgan; same vs. Comley; Hart vs. Rupert; Hart vs. Young; Hart vs. Miersch; Bell *et ux.* vs. Allemania Insurance Company.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The following sentences were passed on Saturday:

To the Workhouse—Daniel McClelland, larceny, nine months; David Griffiths, assault, three months; Wm. Walters, larceny, three months; Daisy Johnson and Jennie Brown, larceny, sixteen months.

To the penitentiary—John Kelly, entering building feloniously, one year and six months; James Bacon, larceny, two years and six months; Fred. Walter, incestuous adultery, two years and six months; John Smith, entering a building feloniously, one year and three months; John Anderson, larceny, two years and three months; Wm. Smith, larceny, one year and nine months; Joseph Scott, larceny, three years and six months.

A. Miller, found guilty of assault and battery with a recommendation for mercy, was fined five dollars and costs.

Paddy May, convicted of buying goods from a minor, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

In the case of Patrick Manahan, who pleaded guilty to the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, sentence was suspended.

In the case of Myers Snell, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to the charge of forgery, sentence was also suspended. For the same offense, he was sentenced to jail for six months.

Sentenced was suspended in the case of Fred Herbst, convicted of malicious mischief.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SMALLPOX is spreading in different parts of the city.

THE Ministerial Association holds its monthly meeting this afternoon.

A COMING event which already casts a broad shadow: the January thaw.

THE Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

BOYS are venturesome with skates on the rivers, but so far no accident has occurred this season.

THE popular combination for skating costumes, in the East, is navy blue and cardinal red.

J. L. NUTE, an officer at the Federal street depot, lost his pocket-book containing $26 Saturday evening.

MISS OLIVIA SERGEANT has been elected a teacher in the Franklin sub-district schools to fill a vacancy.

YOUR walk in life is not of so much interest to the general public just now as the walk in front of your house.

MR. RUEL SMITH, employed at Penney's coal works, near McKeesport, was severely injured on Friday by the fall of a mass of coal upon his legs.

THOMAS HENDERSON, manager of Shoenberger's mill, has been presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the employees of the mill.

HENRY SWARTZY, a workman in Duncan's planing mill, in the upper part of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, lost all the fingers off his left hand on Saturday, by a circular saw.

ANDREW WITNER was committed to jail by Squire Bolster, of Allegheny, Saturday evening, to await a hearing on a charge of robbery preferred by Charles Kitch.

PITTSBURGH Councils for 1877 will organize this afternoon. They will have work on hand at once, and of importance, in the matter of the Penn avenue improvements.

PARKER MCDOWELL, publisher of the late Emlenton *News*, was sent to Dixmont Hospital last week. He has been suffering more or less for some time with a disease of the brain,

THE roof of Mowry's stable, on Boyle street, Allegheny, yielded to the pressure of snow Saturday night, and a horse was buried in the *debris*. The animal was rescued uninjured.

PARK ROBINSON, of Allegheny, made an information before Alderman Smith, charging that Thomas Harrison, private watchman at the Two Orphans' saloon, threatened to shoot him. The case will be heard to day.

DR. J. H. MCCLELLAND returns to Philadelphia to-morrow evening to resume the duties of his Professorship in the Homœopathic Medical College, which will necessitate an absence until about the first of March.

A CORRESPONDENT at Enon Valley states that on the 5th inst. the dead body of an unknown man was found on the Lisbon road, one mile west of Cannelton, Pa. It is supposed that the man was frozen to death.

SATURDAY night two youths aged fourteen or fifteen years, named Peterson and Burton, were arrested and taken to the Central station charged with the larceny of a breastpin from the residence of Dr. Rogers, on Fourth avenue.

EDWARD BINNS, a son-in-law of Dr. G. G. Hussey and a member of the firm of Hussey, Binns & Co., shovel manufacturers, of this city, died in San Francisco on Saturday. Deceased had visited California for the benefit of his health.

COMMISSIONER of EDUCATION EATON'S latest report says that in educational benefaction Pennsylvania stands far before the other States for the past year (1875), showing gifts to the amount of $810,672. The nearest State to this is New Hampshire with $475,760.

DEPUTY MAYOR MARTIN, one of the collectors for the Jug relief fund, on Saturday handed over to the treasurer ten dollars, which is a special collection he made in the Thirty-fifth ward. This closes the collections for the fund, making the total amounts $8,584 05.

IT HAS been suggested by a social economist that the high collars worn by young gentlemen of elegant leisure be utilized for advertising purposes. This would add greatly to the picturesqueness of public gatherings, and would furnish an endless fund of conversation for playgoers.

ONE of our popular dentists was visited the other day by a young lady from rural precincts, who desired to "see a troublesome tooth. When the dentist asked if she would take gas she pulled out a bottle of whisky and remarked: "This is the kind of gas we take." The tooth was extracted without pain.

THE police have succeeded in arresting the man who for a long time has been a terror to the Thirty-first ward, where he was continually exposing his person to ladies and children. His name is Tetley and he is said to have a family. He is now in the lock-up and it is to be hoped will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

CHARLES SHANE, of Allegheny, whose arrest for beating his wife so badly that she had to be placed under the care of a physician has already been noted, was committed to jail on Saturday, by Mayor Phillips, for a hearing on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. It is stated that he broke three of his wife's ribs with a club.

MESSRS. KANAGA & Co., proprietors of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, will this morning and Friday morning next, distribute five hundred loaves of bread among the poor. The firm will make weekly or semi-weekly distributions of bread as long as they are able, and then will give the use of their bakery and fuel and provide employees to bake into bread the flour which may be generously contributed by flour merchants of the city.

INFORMATION was received on Saturday of the death of James Todd, formerly night janitor at the Mayor's office, this city. The sad event occurred on Thursday last at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio. The deceased was a member of Company D, Sixty-third Regiment, and during his term of service contracted rheumatism. Last summer he was compelled to relinquish his position, and in September became an inmate of the Dayton Home. "Jimmy" had many friends who will regret to hear of his demise.

The Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., sustained its well-merited reputation, and, if possible, earned greater, with its patrons, during the "Centennial Exhibition."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, attributes his escape from the snares of the grave to his inhaling, and his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and advised him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. MWF

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Auditor General—Operations of the State Treasury During the Past Year.

From the annual report of the Auditor General on the finances of the State for the fiscal year beginning December 1, 1875, and ending November 30, 1876, the following summary of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury during that period is taken:

RECEIPTS.

1. Lands	$ 4,088 47
2. Auction commissions	16,606 93
3. Notary public commissions	11,975 00
4. Tax on bank stock	1,784,741 46
5. Tax on corporation stocks	2,148,252 46
6. Tax on personal property	536,898 00
7. Tax on loans	106,766 47
8. Tax on net earnings or income	49,212 52
9. Tax on collateral inheritance	1,955 26
10. Tax on logs	1,600 00
11. Tax on tonnage	159 76
12. Tax on coal companies	521,000 00
13. Commutation of tonnage tax	460,000 00
14. Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc	147,446 78
15. Tax on certain offices	11,276 00
16. Collateral inheritance tax	350,028 58
17. Tavern